

OUR PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, OCT. 5.

One cause of excitement succeeds another here with extraordinary rapidity that we can say with perfect truth that we know not what an hour may bring forth. All round the horizon is black and threatening, and each day seems to bring with it a new element of danger to this tempest-tossed country. The isolation of France is no longer a journalist's phrase; it has become a stark reality. The incomprehensible folly of French Ministers and a French Admiral has succeeded in arousing something of the old animosity of England for her ancient enemy—an animosity that was rapidly dying out under the influence of some thirty years of peaceful relations; and the minister policy of Prince Bismarck has at length achieved one of his most cherished objects in rendering the prospects of a confederation of the Latin races the most timely of dreams.

By the secret encouragement of French designs in Tunis he helped to bring about the estrangement of France and Italy. The next step was to involve Italy in the German alliance. His next ambition was to create a feud between France and Spain. The sympathy shown by the French Radicals for the Spanish Republicans in their recent attempt to overthrow the monarchy greatly assisted him in this Machiavellian design. The Spanish Court was deeply incensed against the Socialists of Paris, and when King Alfonso ascended on his journey across the Rhine, the state of his mind rendered him a facile tool in the hands of Prince Bismarck to be used against France. The effective hostility shown him in Germany, and the high compliments paid him by the Imperial Government, very naturally aroused the suspicion of that party in France who a few weeks before had declared their sympathy for the insurgent troops in Spain. It was currently reported that King Alfonso had been drawn into the German net, and when the news reached Paris that he had accepted the honorary colonelcy of a regiment of Uhlans stationed at Strasbourg, and that he had worn the uniform of the hated Uhlans, these suspicions appeared to be confirmed. Sober politicians have ever entertained the belief that King Alfonso's visit to Germany had resulted in a Hispano-German alliance. The combination seemed too protean and impetuous to the Spanish radicals, and the King's visit to Germany was discovered in the Uhlans incident just the pretext they wanted for rendering the King of Spain unpopular with their countrymen. Now there can be little doubt that this was all foreseen by Prince Bismarck, who if he had any desire to ensure the susceptibility of France, would have conferred an honorary colonelcy upon King Alfonso, without associating him with a regiment of Uhlans and the conquered city of Strasbourg. The King, on the other hand, showed a singular want of judgment and tact in not representing to his German hosts that his connection with this particular regiment could not fall to the discredit of the French Republic.

However, whether or not there was some foregone conclusion that it was not for a circumstance upon which the German Chancellor had fully calculated. Before the King had become an honorary colonel of Uhlans, the French Government had invited him to pay an official visit to Paris on his way home. The King's acceptance of the honorary colonelcy of Uhlans from his summer residence in the Jura especially to receive him. It was, moreover, arranged that there should be a review of troops, performances at the Opera and Theatre Francaise, besides a banquet at the Elysee, and other entertainments in his honour. These plans were being laid, the news of the King's acceptance of the honorary colonelcy of Uhlans and his appearance in public in the uniform of the regiment was flashed to Paris. It produced intense excitement. The resentment of the populace was systematically stimulated by most of the republican papers, and very conspicuously by the *Petit France*, a journal of moderate opinions, which had been for some time agitating the President against the popular French, to the effect that Mr. Grévy had resolved to remain at Montsouris-Vaudrey, and leave others to perform the unpleasant duty of welcoming the King on his arrival. Whatever ground there may have been for this statement the President did not commit the grave error of giving official sanction to the explosion of popular feeling that was awaiting King Alfonso's arrival in Paris. It was, however, found necessary to modify very considerably the programme of festivities. The review of troops, performances at the Opera and Theatre Francaise, and the banquet at the Elysee, were all cancelled. The only thing that remained was the official reception of the King at the station. It was realised that in the state of public feeling it was highly desirable to exhibit the royal guest as little as possible.

The King of Spain passed through Belgium on his way to France, and arrived here last Saturday afternoon. His arrival was greeted with a cold and indifferent reception. The station (the Gare du Nord) long before the train was due, and it was evident that the motive that brought them there was not flattery to the young monarch. A paper called *L'Anti-Francaise* and other organs existing upon the excitement of the hour, the King's arrival, and the French Republic, which bore a strong resemblance to that worn by the German Uhlans, the small *casquette*. As soon as the King made his appearance a deafening clamour of hissing and hooting arose, completely drowning the music of the *Garde Republicaine* and the more distant roar of the cannon. Very soon, in fact, the King stepped into his carriage after bowing to Grévy. The uproar continued in the most hideous fashion. Cries of "A bas l'Uhlans!" "A bas la Prusse!" mingled with "Vive la Republique!" The dragons and police had much difficulty in clearing a way through the angry crowd for the Royal carriage and suite. The King's carriage was surrounded by a mob of thousands of people, who were shaking their fists and waving sticks and umbrellas, while they howled with the full force of their lungs. For some distance down the Rue La Fayette this disgraceful exhibition continued, and although the hissing and hooting ceased afterwards, the attitude of the Parisian population, using the word in its absolutely freest sense, was not very far removed from a reception in a city to which he had come as an invited guest. It was evident that the Spanish Sovereign deeply resented the treatment he had received; but he showed a very wise command of his feelings, and when certain members of his indignant entourage pressed upon him to quit Paris, he only replied with a shrug, "So be it." When the carriage arrived at the Spanish Embassy, Don Alfonso was again greeted by a small crowd collected there for the purpose of insulting him. Two hours later he paid his official visit to Mr. Grévy, as previously arranged; but he made it a point to avoid any personal contact with the President, and drove to the Elysee in a private carriage. Here, a fresh outbreak of hissing and hooting awaited him, the crowd being insensible to that instinct of manliness which the simple fact of the King having voluntarily placed himself in an unprotected position should have aroused. The interview with Mr. Grévy lasted but a few minutes, and the King then proceeded to the Forest of Marly had been arranged for the next morning; but the King excused himself on the ground of fatigue. Late in the afternoon (Sunday), Mr. Grévy paid a visit to the Sovereign at the Spanish Embassy—a visit of apology. He expressed his regret at the events of the previous Tuesday, and the King replied coolly and with great dignity. As the hour of a brave and proud nation, he could not, he said, treat with indifference the attitude of a certain section of the Parisian population towards him; but he had come to Paris animated by the best sentiments towards France, and he was willing to give a fresh proof of this by accepting the President's invitation. The dinner at the Elysee was a very formal affair. It was felt by all present that this was the last time that the King would be induced to continue his visit in accordance with the original programme. He announced his intention of leaving Paris for Spain at 8 o'clock the next morning. Thus, when the Parisians were thoroughly awake on Monday, they learned with some consternation that their ill-treated guest had left them.

At present it is impossible to forecast the issues of this "Elysee" incident. Of this we may be sure, that it had added to the clouds which have been steadily gathering over France for many months past. Don Alfonso, they have strengthened, and they have weakened. They have strengthened the Spanish people against France, and played into the hands of Germany. France is fully convinced that, thanks to the Parisian, she has fallen into a trap stealthily laid for her by Germany. The special pleading of the Times in favour of Prince Bismarck and the Emperor William is a very good example of this. It has been urged that the Emperor is "too much a gentleman" to have been a party to such a conspiracy, and that Prince Bismarck was as innocent as a child in the matter of the honorary colonelcy of Uhlans. The French cannot be expected to believe such nonsense. Both the German Emperor and his Chancellor must have foreseen the result of the appointment of King Alfonso to the honorary colonelcy of Uhlans, and had there been any desire on their part to spare French susceptibilities and favour peaceful relations between the two nations separated by the Pyrenees, some other method would have been discovered of conferring a mark of friendship upon the King of Spain. It is in view of this that the French Government has now the courage to accept with China in a paltry squabble for the possession of Tonquin, we shall have a spectacle of legislative folly that will scarcely find its match in the history of nations. If Saturday's incidents have the result of showing France the absolute necessity of continuing her official relations with the Emperor of China, the French Republic, paradoxical as it may seem, will be an exhibition of its detestable qualities have served the cause of civilisation.

But apart from these considerations there are other grounds for believing that there will be no war between France and China. The collapse which seems inevitable in the case of any French ministerial coalition, and the fact that the French Government is now a mere puppet of the German Government, are two serious reasons for believing that France will not engage in a war with China. The French Government is now a mere puppet of the German Government, and it is not likely that it will engage in a war with China. The French Government is now a mere puppet of the German Government, and it is not likely that it will engage in a war with China.

him; but he had come to Paris animated by the best sentiments towards France, and he was willing to give a fresh proof of this by accepting the President's invitation. The dinner at the Elysee was a very formal affair. It was felt by all present that this was the last time that the King would be induced to continue his visit in accordance with the original programme. He announced his intention of leaving Paris for Spain at 8 o'clock the next morning. Thus, when the Parisians were thoroughly awake on Monday, they learned with some consternation that their ill-treated guest had left them.

At present it is impossible to forecast the issues of this "Elysee" incident. Of this we may be sure, that it had added to the clouds which have been steadily gathering over France for many months past. Don Alfonso, they have strengthened, and they have weakened. They have strengthened the Spanish people against France, and played into the hands of Germany. France is fully convinced that, thanks to the Parisian, she has fallen into a trap stealthily laid for her by Germany. The special pleading of the Times in favour of Prince Bismarck and the Emperor William is a very good example of this. It has been urged that the Emperor is "too much a gentleman" to have been a party to such a conspiracy, and that Prince Bismarck was as innocent as a child in the matter of the honorary colonelcy of Uhlans. The French cannot be expected to believe such nonsense. Both the German Emperor and his Chancellor must have foreseen the result of the appointment of King Alfonso to the honorary colonelcy of Uhlans, and had there been any desire on their part to spare French susceptibilities and favour peaceful relations between the two nations separated by the Pyrenees, some other method would have been discovered of conferring a mark of friendship upon the King of Spain. It is in view of this that the French Government has now the courage to accept with China in a paltry squabble for the possession of Tonquin, we shall have a spectacle of legislative folly that will scarcely find its match in the history of nations. If Saturday's incidents have the result of showing France the absolute necessity of continuing her official relations with the Emperor of China, the French Republic, paradoxical as it may seem, will be an exhibition of its detestable qualities have served the cause of civilisation.

But apart from these considerations there are other grounds for believing that there will be no war between France and China. The collapse which seems inevitable in the case of any French ministerial coalition, and the fact that the French Government is now a mere puppet of the German Government, are two serious reasons for believing that France will not engage in a war with China. The French Government is now a mere puppet of the German Government, and it is not likely that it will engage in a war with China. The French Government is now a mere puppet of the German Government, and it is not likely that it will engage in a war with China.

him; but he had come to Paris animated by the best sentiments towards France, and he was willing to give a fresh proof of this by accepting the President's invitation. The dinner at the Elysee was a very formal affair. It was felt by all present that this was the last time that the King would be induced to continue his visit in accordance with the original programme. He announced his intention of leaving Paris for Spain at 8 o'clock the next morning. Thus, when the Parisians were thoroughly awake on Monday, they learned with some consternation that their ill-treated guest had left them.

At present it is impossible to forecast the issues of this "Elysee" incident. Of this we may be sure, that it had added to the clouds which have been steadily gathering over France for many months past. Don Alfonso, they have strengthened, and they have weakened. They have strengthened the Spanish people against France, and played into the hands of Germany. France is fully convinced that, thanks to the Parisian, she has fallen into a trap stealthily laid for her by Germany. The special pleading of the Times in favour of Prince Bismarck and the Emperor William is a very good example of this. It has been urged that the Emperor is "too much a gentleman" to have been a party to such a conspiracy, and that Prince Bismarck was as innocent as a child in the matter of the honorary colonelcy of Uhlans. The French cannot be expected to believe such nonsense. Both the German Emperor and his Chancellor must have foreseen the result of the appointment of King Alfonso to the honorary colonelcy of Uhlans, and had there been any desire on their part to spare French susceptibilities and favour peaceful relations between the two nations separated by the Pyrenees, some other method would have been discovered of conferring a mark of friendship upon the King of Spain. It is in view of this that the French Government has now the courage to accept with China in a paltry squabble for the possession of Tonquin, we shall have a spectacle of legislative folly that will scarcely find its match in the history of nations. If Saturday's incidents have the result of showing France the absolute necessity of continuing her official relations with the Emperor of China, the French Republic, paradoxical as it may seem, will be an exhibition of its detestable qualities have served the cause of civilisation.

But apart from these considerations there are other grounds for believing that there will be no war between France and China. The collapse which seems inevitable in the case of any French ministerial coalition, and the fact that the French Government is now a mere puppet of the German Government, are two serious reasons for believing that France will not engage in a war with China. The French Government is now a mere puppet of the German Government, and it is not likely that it will engage in a war with China. The French Government is now a mere puppet of the German Government, and it is not likely that it will engage in a war with China.

him; but he had come to Paris animated by the best sentiments towards France, and he was willing to give a fresh proof of this by accepting the President's invitation. The dinner at the Elysee was a very formal affair. It was felt by all present that this was the last time that the King would be induced to continue his visit in accordance with the original programme. He announced his intention of leaving Paris for Spain at 8 o'clock the next morning. Thus, when the Parisians were thoroughly awake on Monday, they learned with some consternation that their ill-treated guest had left them.

At present it is impossible to forecast the issues of this "Elysee" incident. Of this we may be sure, that it had added to the clouds which have been steadily gathering over France for many months past. Don Alfonso, they have strengthened, and they have weakened. They have strengthened the Spanish people against France, and played into the hands of Germany. France is fully convinced that, thanks to the Parisian, she has fallen into a trap stealthily laid for her by Germany. The special pleading of the Times in favour of Prince Bismarck and the Emperor William is a very good example of this. It has been urged that the Emperor is "too much a gentleman" to have been a party to such a conspiracy, and that Prince Bismarck was as innocent as a child in the matter of the honorary colonelcy of Uhlans. The French cannot be expected to believe such nonsense. Both the German Emperor and his Chancellor must have foreseen the result of the appointment of King Alfonso to the honorary colonelcy of Uhlans, and had there been any desire on their part to spare French susceptibilities and favour peaceful relations between the two nations separated by the Pyrenees, some other method would have been discovered of conferring a mark of friendship upon the King of Spain. It is in view of this that the French Government has now the courage to accept with China in a paltry squabble for the possession of Tonquin, we shall have a spectacle of legislative folly that will scarcely find its match in the history of nations. If Saturday's incidents have the result of showing France the absolute necessity of continuing her official relations with the Emperor of China, the French Republic, paradoxical as it may seem, will be an exhibition of its detestable qualities have served the cause of civilisation.

But apart from these considerations there are other grounds for believing that there will be no war between France and China. The collapse which seems inevitable in the case of any French ministerial coalition, and the fact that the French Government is now a mere puppet of the German Government, are two serious reasons for believing that France will not engage in a war with China. The French Government is now a mere puppet of the German Government, and it is not likely that it will engage in a war with China. The French Government is now a mere puppet of the German Government, and it is not likely that it will engage in a war with China.

him; but he had come to Paris animated by the best sentiments towards France, and he was willing to give a fresh proof of this by accepting the President's invitation. The dinner at the Elysee was a very formal affair. It was felt by all present that this was the last time that the King would be induced to continue his visit in accordance with the original programme. He announced his intention of leaving Paris for Spain at 8 o'clock the next morning. Thus, when the Parisians were thoroughly awake on Monday, they learned with some consternation that their ill-treated guest had left them.

At present it is impossible to forecast the issues of this "Elysee" incident. Of this we may be sure, that it had added to the clouds which have been steadily gathering over France for many months past. Don Alfonso, they have strengthened, and they have weakened. They have strengthened the Spanish people against France, and played into the hands of Germany. France is fully convinced that, thanks to the Parisian, she has fallen into a trap stealthily laid for her by Germany. The special pleading of the Times in favour of Prince Bismarck and the Emperor William is a very good example of this. It has been urged that the Emperor is "too much a gentleman" to have been a party to such a conspiracy, and that Prince Bismarck was as innocent as a child in the matter of the honorary colonelcy of Uhlans. The French cannot be expected to believe such nonsense. Both the German Emperor and his Chancellor must have foreseen the result of the appointment of King Alfonso to the honorary colonelcy of Uhlans, and had there been any desire on their part to spare French susceptibilities and favour peaceful relations between the two nations separated by the Pyrenees, some other method would have been discovered of conferring a mark of friendship upon the King of Spain. It is in view of this that the French Government has now the courage to accept with China in a paltry squabble for the possession of Tonquin, we shall have a spectacle of legislative folly that will scarcely find its match in the history of nations. If Saturday's incidents have the result of showing France the absolute necessity of continuing her official relations with the Emperor of China, the French Republic, paradoxical as it may seem, will be an exhibition of its detestable qualities have served the cause of civilisation.

But apart from these considerations there are other grounds for believing that there will be no war between France and China. The collapse which seems inevitable in the case of any French ministerial coalition, and the fact that the French Government is now a mere puppet of the German Government, are two serious reasons for believing that France will not engage in a war with China. The French Government is now a mere puppet of the German Government, and it is not likely that it will engage in a war with China. The French Government is now a mere puppet of the German Government, and it is not likely that it will engage in a war with China.

him; but he had come to Paris animated by the best sentiments towards France, and he was willing to give a fresh proof of this by accepting the President's invitation. The dinner at the Elysee was a very formal affair. It was felt by all present that this was the last time that the King would be induced to continue his visit in accordance with the original programme. He announced his intention of leaving Paris for Spain at 8 o'clock the next morning. Thus, when the Parisians were thoroughly awake on Monday, they learned with some consternation that their ill-treated guest had left them.

At present it is impossible to forecast the issues of this "Elysee" incident. Of this we may be sure, that it had added to the clouds which have been steadily gathering over France for many months past. Don Alfonso, they have strengthened, and they have weakened. They have strengthened the Spanish people against France, and played into the hands of Germany. France is fully convinced that, thanks to the Parisian, she has fallen into a trap stealthily laid for her by Germany. The special pleading of the Times in favour of Prince Bismarck and the Emperor William is a very good example of this. It has been urged that the Emperor is "too much a gentleman" to have been a party to such a conspiracy, and that Prince Bismarck was as innocent as a child in the matter of the honorary colonelcy of Uhlans. The French cannot be expected to believe such nonsense. Both the German Emperor and his Chancellor must have foreseen the result of the appointment of King Alfonso to the honorary colonelcy of Uhlans, and had there been any desire on their part to spare French susceptibilities and favour peaceful relations between the two nations separated by the Pyrenees, some other method would have been discovered of conferring a mark of friendship upon the King of Spain. It is in view of this that the French Government has now the courage to accept with China in a paltry squabble for the possession of Tonquin, we shall have a spectacle of legislative folly that will scarcely find its match in the history of nations. If Saturday's incidents have the result of showing France the absolute necessity of continuing her official relations with the Emperor of China, the French Republic, paradoxical as it may seem, will be an exhibition of its detestable qualities have served the cause of civilisation.

But apart from these considerations there are other grounds for believing that there will be no war between France and China. The collapse which seems inevitable in the case of any French ministerial coalition, and the fact that the French Government is now a mere puppet of the German Government, are two serious reasons for believing that France will not engage in a war with China. The French Government is now a mere puppet of the German Government, and it is not likely that it will engage in a war with China. The French Government is now a mere puppet of the German Government, and it is not likely that it will engage in a war with China.

him; but he had come to Paris animated by the best sentiments towards France, and he was willing to give a fresh proof of this by accepting the President's invitation. The dinner at the Elysee was a very formal affair. It was felt by all present that this was the last time that the King would be induced to continue his visit in accordance with the original programme. He announced his intention of leaving Paris for Spain at 8 o'clock the next morning. Thus, when the Parisians were thoroughly awake on Monday, they learned with some consternation that their ill-treated guest had left them.

At present it is impossible to forecast the issues of this "Elysee" incident. Of this we may be sure, that it had added to the clouds which have been steadily gathering over France for many months past. Don Alfonso, they have strengthened, and they have weakened. They have strengthened the Spanish people against France, and played into the hands of Germany. France is fully convinced that, thanks to the Parisian, she has fallen into a trap stealthily laid for her by Germany. The special pleading of the Times in favour of Prince Bismarck and the Emperor William is a very good example of this. It has been urged that the Emperor is "too much a gentleman" to have been a party to such a conspiracy, and that Prince Bismarck was as innocent as a child in the matter of the honorary colonelcy of Uhlans. The French cannot be expected to believe such nonsense. Both the German Emperor and his Chancellor must have foreseen the result of the appointment of King Alfonso to the honorary colonelcy of Uhlans, and had there been any desire on their part to spare French susceptibilities and favour peaceful relations between the two nations separated by the Pyrenees, some other method would have been discovered of conferring a mark of friendship upon the King of Spain. It is in view of this that the French Government has now the courage to accept with China in a paltry squabble for the possession of Tonquin, we shall have a spectacle of legislative folly that will scarcely find its match in the history of nations. If Saturday's incidents have the result of showing France the absolute necessity of continuing her official relations with the Emperor of China, the French Republic, paradoxical as it may seem, will be an exhibition of its detestable qualities have served the cause of civilisation.

But apart from these considerations there are other grounds for believing that there will be no war between France and China. The collapse which seems inevitable in the case of any French ministerial coalition, and the fact that the French Government is now a mere puppet of the German Government, are two serious reasons for believing that France will not engage in a war with China. The French Government is now a mere puppet of the German Government, and it is not likely that it will engage in a war with China. The French Government is now a mere puppet of the German Government, and it is not likely that it will engage in a war with China.

[illegible]

ult matter to deal with, and I
ished it would require, owing

[illegible]

8

[illegible]

ation to which they are entitled, and since of Lord Derby may go far to establish which statesmen have been so

[illegible][illegible]

that Mr. Giles will succeed in his at-
tack on the bodies of his companions.

and ultimately to the objection to the statues that sculpture was a waste of money. There was a certain amount of money paid for the gold paid for the gold, the sculpture was not allowed to be destroyed or rabs considered them as which had been had resulted in was rather hard to defend a Protestant friend. It happened that most of the petitioners were shipkeepers, and that some of their best customers were Catholics. One morning, however, their Catholic custom suddenly ceased. The shipkeepers laughed at this, but as day after day passed and there were still no Catholic customers, they grew more and more annoyed. One day the Catholic nation which it became clear that the Catholics had finally given them up and transferred their custom to the tradesmen of the neighboring town of Salisbury. Now followed the usual Protestant rejoicing at the Catholic desertion. In the world-famed name of Barnum, threatened to discharge all his Catholic workmen if the image was not removed. The Protestant nation, however, refused to sanction to give any further support to Catholic churches. The railroad officials seemed inclined to refuse Father Lynch the dedication of a corner stone to the new station. In the end, however, interest soon triumphed over religious prejudice. Father Lynch got his train, and his convent was successful in the removal of a large concrete of the Catholics of Connecticut. There was a large number of whether his bishop approve of such a very conspicuous corner stone. Meanwhile the waters of religious controversy, once set in motion, were not easily calmed. The Protestants the darkest rumors prevail as to the schemes and intentions of the father. One of his chief opponents he is said to be in the city within the year. People are

FIRE COMPANIES.

EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Annual meeting of the Fire Brigades Bill, native Council, it would be well to draw attention to some of the points which illustrate the present very unsatisfactory situation on all sides, improvement is as there are two sections in the one another, and in fact all come-one another, and are not particularly anxious to submit to the discipline, and the danger of the firemen employed, are must be only one chief officer, and must work in harmony with their chief; to consider at once with the fire-insurance companies and organize a force of other large cities, whose sole duty would be to guard and persons against enemy, fire, for 40 years, and the must be always ready, with in perfect order, and to these might be the aid of paid and volunteer fire and up to the work, and this I believe as the 500 members who form our so-and who are not at all well drilled or fit.

Insurance companies and the ratepayers penance for a brigade of this sort, which I am sure, would be the city, and be the existing state of things.

The pre-arranged something more might have of this sort than was done by the bands, who are a hindrance to the few

and along our thoroughfares are a serious hindrance of the fire-escapes at any time, and at least a serious hindrance be necessary for lowering and raising be done away with, which takes considerable time, and makes a life might be

I am, &c.

OF NINE YEARS' SERVICE.

I am, &c.
OF NINE YEARS' SERVICE.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 05-01-2001 BY 60322 UCBAW

4d. ; harbour and light dues, £10 2s. 8d. ; fisheries royalty. Spec

£5 10s.: total, £6141 12s. 10d.

the report of the
Captain Armstrong, and
the testimony from his
witnesses from the
courtship held on the
island. The witness
heir was conducted
as if Captain Arm-
strong, on his behalf,
were opposed to him.
After for him to have
the first petitioned
Captain Armstrong
at the island. Ma-
no doubt the pre-
his own. The
he had given him
should be brought
t.

was very unfair, and
Armstrong consisted
in creation. If Sir
ology he would not
Wilson, who got

ment of the debate in additional papers is probable that evening. Mr. ANGLADE quoted the contents, thus from the sale of the to.

Orders were ordered in Sydney by the of Mr. Coonan, as for the killing of Canterbury.

It is advisable a special be sent, with the nature of Mr. A. Stuart mineral conditional ROBERTSON had so-ther improvements

[illegible]

on given by the
action as to con-
case DAVIES v
a verdict for
ing damages, and
to proceed with
there is an ac-
tion of actions
in law," which
ions upon the
M. S. v. M. S.
the issue in such
l inquiry of the
damages under
tiff or plaintiffs

recover only so
as given or as
any further in-
course taken by
in reliance upon
question raised
as whether the
y, quoted above,
The Court held
our Defamation
was certainly in
it stood in the
on the passing
ave any opera-
re exception of a
later referred to,
rights and reme-
d in respect of
equally to and
the same right of
tting both such

the Legislature
to make the
consequences in
the one case as
different here, is not
provided, and a
deduced upon it, by
the terms of the
express repeal or
abate. The Court
legislature never
the distinction
written slender
that distinction
it, which, unless
decadent was free
said down in the
common law rights
implication. If
take away such
the one case as

the public, there-
less there be
or special leg-
timation of a ve-
rages in cases of
alike, will be
understood force
will be of no
that a plain-
been libelled
matter of more
ally suffered no
ad no justifica-
into a court of
burning verdicts
charges say

g like it. They
 both parties
 the case, and
 defendant is
 to pay his
 called to show a
 sense of such an
 character. When
 his intention of
 ntiff, recovering

the
 la
 v
 at
 ne
 F
 y
 w
 g
 an

Page 1413838

LADIES,—LEADERS OF FASHION IN SYDNEY

[illegible]

HELSARMEL. **H**ELSARMEL

92 ACRES IN 564 ALLOTMENTS.
splendid Sites on Eastest Terms.
TORRENS' TITLE and TERMS, 3 YEARS' CREDIT.
Get Plan and inspect without delay.
GOSFORD, HARDEE and GORMAN, Proprietors.
BREKANE WATER

The undersigned, having business in GOSFORD on or about 22nd instant, in connection with relations of land owned by the Government for the Northern Railway Extension, will undertake similar work in the locality, provided instructions are forwarded not later than THIS (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, 22nd instant.

HARDIE and GORMAN,
Sydney.

WOLLONGONG, MOUNT KEMBLA

350 ACRES 2 RIVERS 20 FATHOMS
RICH MINERAL AND CULTIVATION LANDS.

To be sold by order of the Executors in the Estate of the late
Hon. Robert Owen, M.L.C.,
at our Rooms, 113, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THIS DAY, 21st NOVEMBER.

THIS ESTATE ADJOINS THE MOUNT KEMBLA COLLIERY,
and is, in fact, being partly worked by the Company at the present

stone. All the Illawarra coal, shale, and iron seams are in this property.

HARDIE and GORMAN, Auctioneers.

NEXT SATURDAY'S LAND SALE

HELSARMEL ESTATE. 92 ACRES at LEICHHARDT, is
594 ALLOTMENTS.

Small deposit of 10 per cent., and balance by monthly payments over 5 years. Title, Torrens' Act. Road and drainage Plans and "bus tickets" ready. Apply early to

PETERSHAM AUCTION SALE
of
HOUSES AND ALLOTMENTS.

J. HARRISON will sell by public auction, on the ground, on **SATURDAY, December 1, at 3 o'clock sharp.** Houses, cottages, and allotments, situated in **Vale, Saint Station, and Andrews streets.** Also, some fine business sites in **Crystal-street, very close to Peterham or Stannore Stations.**

Full particulars at the Office, opposite Petersham Railway Station.
 Terms east, at sale.
 ARMIDALE.
 THURSDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1855.
 By Order of the Mortgagees.
 TO HOTELKEEPERS, CAPITALISTS,
 and

SPECULATORS.
CHARLES WILSON has received instructions from Messrs. Wood, Brothers, and Co., of Newcastle, to sell Public Auction, on the Premises,
 At 5 o'clock,
 on
THURSDAY, 13th DECEMBER, 1883,
TATTLE-SALE'S (late Wellington Hotel) and the **FOUR SHOPS** and **OFFICES** adjoining, built on allotments

Tattersall's is a nearly new three-story brick building, containing about 15 rooms all told, with complete and extensive stabling and yard conveniences of every description, and occupying by far the best location in the city, being quite close to the Telegraph and Post Offices, Court House, Banks, and other principal places of business.

Tatter-sall's is now (has been for many years, and, from position and advantages, must always continue to be) the leading hotel in Arm-Law.

The present lease of the premises will expire on the 1st February, 1884.

The lessee (Mr. J. Moss) is now doing an enormous business, and has made a large fortune during his tenure. Land immediately opposite Tatter-sall's, with only a

The shops and offices connected with the hotel premises always command the highest rents. Cobb and Co. are offices, and their coaches stop on the premises.

Inspection particularly invited, as the mortgagor is desirous to sell on such terms and at such a price as will render it possible for almost anyone to secure this grand property.

Terms: One-fourth cash; balance by 1, 2, 3, and 4 years' payments, bearing 6 per cent. interest.

Full particulars from Messrs. Wood Brothers and Co., Newcastle; or the Auctioneer, Armidale.

Title guaranteed perfect.
RICHMOND RIVER,
LISMORE.
SATURDAY, 1st DECEMBER NEXT,
AT THE ROOMS, LISMORE.
IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS, SPECULATORS, and persons
in search of a REMUNERATIVE INVESTMENT.

DR. S. SAWANT AND SONS,
About 70 acres of Land,
BULLDOZERS, &c.
situated on the north arm of the Richmond River, and within one
mile of the
TOWN OF LISMORE.

The undermentioned valuable prop-
erty, viz.:—
The large and EXTENSIVE SAWMILL, situated on
river bank, near Lismore, together with about
ACRES of LAND, dwelling-houses, and extensive
improvements.
The mill comprises 116 hp, portable engine, nearly new,
1 iron circular saw bench, 1 wooden bench, 1 vertical
saw frame, complete; 1 planing machine, complete;
circular saws, belt, pulleys, and intermediate driv-
ing and working tools, and all other machinery, plant
IMPLEMENTS, wagons, trucks, &c. &c. and more

The Land is admirably adapted for sugar-growing, being well

The property has deep water frontage to the Richmond River, the banks of which are high, and free from floods.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Further particulars can be obtained at the Office of Messrs.

RINGLE and CO., Exchange-corner, or from the Auctioneer,
Limore.

TITLE—TOLKENS' ACT.

Terms at sale.

Date of SALE, SATURDAY, 1st December next, at Limore, at
2.30 p.m.

FOR ABSOLUTE SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

BOLIVIA HOTEL.
TUESDAY, THE DECEMBER,
at 10 o'clock.
ON THE PREMISES.
WILLIAM LAIRD will sell by public auction, at
Bolivia, on the above date.
The well-known BOLIVIA HOTEL, either with or without

Furniture will be taken at valuation.

Particulars of the above hotel can be obtained at the office of the Sydney Morning Herald, Glen Innes Examiner, and Ipswich Star; or on application to

WILLIAM LAIRD, Auctioneer,
Tenterden

EELEQUANT FAMILY RESIDENCE,

BURN and SON are favoured with instructions from J. W. Gill and Alfred Crisp, Equine, as Trustees under the will of the late Samuel Crisp, Esq., to sell by auction, of their Mart, 26, via Belcher-street, Hobart, on WEDNESDAY, 28th November, 1883, at 12 o'clock sharp.

That delightfully situated and elegant suburban residence known as STOKES, situated on the main road from Hobart to Launceston, about three-quarters of a

The house contains 16 rooms and 1 1/2 bathrooms, and has balconies and verandahs in front and on the sides. The outside buildings comprise kitchen and cellar, storeroom, dairy, servant's room, fruit store, shed, washhouse, stable, coachhouse, workshop and carriage house. The house is situated on a large lot, the road leading to the residence of the Hon. T. D. Cusiman, Esq., and by that property.

The area of the property is about 3 acres, comprising a large and productive orchard stocked with the choicest fruit trees, tall timber, and in perfect order, kitchen garden, and a unusually laid out flower garden and lawn. The remainder is laid out in ornamental grounds, and paddocks laid down in English grass, and all securely enclosed and subdivided by fences and hedges.

Water is laid on to the premises.

The Auctioneers have much pleasure in calling the attention of the public to this property, and it is situated at a convenient distance from the station.

distance from the city, with which it is in close communication; the houses which are passing constantly, and for healthful recreation, and the beautiful views of the bay and the surrounding country, and the situation and loveliness of the view is unsurpassed in Southern Tasmania. To gentlemen in New South Wales requiring a residence in Tasmania it offers a splendid opportunity for obtaining a valuable property within a convenient distance from the centre of the city.

Possession on completion.

Terms : 25 per cent. cash deposit, the balance may remain as mortgage for 3 or 5 years at 7 per cent.; or all may be paid in advance.

A Photograph, showing part of the property, may be seen in this office.

Reference: Messrs. Gill and Bail, solicitors, Macquarie Street, Hobart.

WANTED, good PAPERHANGER and Painter.

[illegible]

AGED, 1801, about 14, to go errands and
 sell. Williams and Arnold, Rochester's Bay.
AGED, 22, YELLO-WOMAN, for mending, by the
 West-End Hotel, West-End.
AGED, a smart young Man, as WAITER,
 App. 263, Palatinate.
AGED, a strong Boy or young Man, accustomed
 to housework, N. E. corner, Green-Street.
AGED, an active little GIRL to assist with house-
 work. App. 87, also a second, Baltimore Park.
AGED, Head WAITER; also Dining-room
 WAITER. WATSON, 10, Green-Street.
AGED, a smart YOUTH, to milk, room and
 garden. App. 383, Green-Street.
AGED, COOK and LAUNDRRESS; good wages.
 App. 10, Green-Street, Walsby-street.
AGED, a respectable young Woman as General
SERVANT. Tupper, green, Newtown.
AGED, a respectable Girl as HOUSEMAID
 and Cook. H. H. Green, 10, Green-Street.
AGED, strong LAD, to work in road. For Home,
 call on Mrs. Worrers, 24, 11th-street.
AGED, a WASHINGTON MAN, a useful work
 Man. Green-Street, 10, 11th-street.
AGED, good Shirt and Linen TROUSERS, fairs
 very constant work. 1, in London, York-Street.
AGED, a strong Woman as General S-ERVANT,
 App. 10, Green-Street, Walsby-street.
AGED, CHIEF COOK; very useful for cooking
 upon 100 lbs. Dining it some, 10, Green-Street.
AGED, a very GIRL as General S-ERVANT,
 App. 10, Green-Street, Walsby-street.
AGED, a strong LAD, to work in road. For Home,
 call on Mrs. Worrers, 24, 11th-street.
AGED, a useful GIRL, App. 132, Broad-
 street, 11.
AGED, respectable GIRL, accustomed to all
 Fabry's Railway Hotel, George-street, West.
AGED, GIRL to mind baby, also a Wappent
 red-matching. No. 5, Marshall-street, Sully Hill.
AGED, a good General S-ERVANT; reference
 Aug. 10, 1842, 11th-street.
AGED, 500 BOYS, to deliver handbills. Mack
 and Davis, Hyde Park Printing, Carlton, Middle-
 sex.

WORK. 3, Glasnevin, Co. Du. Permanent. Apply
at 10, Victoria-street, Dublin. **THE**
at 1, Lansdowne, St. for country. 40, it. **THE**
ANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply **THE**
Elizabeth-street. **THE**

ANTED, Man to break ballast, and Man to
at 1, William-street, Dublin. **THE**

ANTED, Plasterer's Lihewiser. Apply new hall, **THE**
at, Ballinacorney, Leinster-house, or Lewis's, **THE**

ANTED, a GIRL, about 15, to do housework. **THE**
at, Darnley, May nook, near the bridge. **THE**

ANTED, a General SERVANT. Relating, Pal-
street, Peterborough, near station. **THE**

ANTED, a PARLOURMAID. 12 to 14. **THE**
at, James-street, near Post-office. **THE**

ANTED, a young MAN, to collect orders and drive
at. A. McNeill, Engineer, 41, North-circuit. **THE**

ANTED, a WAITER. Anderson's Restaurant, **THE**
WYNDHAM-PLACE. **THE**

ANTED, a KITCHEN-MAN. Anderson's Restau- **THE**
rant, Wyndham-square. **THE**

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

tion through accident or from class information
to ascertain the rights of consulting agents
other than those mentioned above although the
may have been received and paid for in the
convenience of advertisers, reduces to advertisements
to the French Order; but the procedure does
not apply to all titles excepted.
and Marriages, is each insertion.
BRIEF and VITALITY cannot be inserted in the
as combined with the name and address of the person
by act.

M. MAUREL cannot be inserted unless certified as
officiating Minister or Registrar.
The following rule is rendered necessary in consequence of
the numerous notices having been sent for publication
of marriages respectable persons.

Printed and published by JOHN FALGOUT and Son,
of the Sydney Morning Herald, Pitt and Queen
Streets, Melbourne, November 21, 1860.